



To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, 14th June 1783.

SIR, With surprise we observed, in the Memorial of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, a dressed to the Lord Advocate for Scotland, and published by you the 21st ult. the following assertions: "Not many years ago, a spirited young Nobleman endowed the University with an expensive and curious collection of natural objects. What was the fate of this third collection? To this question we can give an explicit answer: It was sold by the executors of the late Doctor Ramsay, Professor of Natural History. What is still worse, most of the articles were purchased by a Russian, and of course are irrecoverably lost to this country."

As we are fully satisfied that the Society of Scottish Antiquaries would not willingly deceive the public, or impose upon its distinguished character as my Lord Advocate, we assure ourselves they will regard the following facts, not as reflecting upon the veracity of their Memorial, for we consider them to have been much abused in the information they have had, but as a justice the executors of Doctor Ramsay owe to his memory, and to themselves.

The Collection of the late Doctor Ramsay was his own property; he received part of it in presents and donations from different friends and acquaintances, and part of it he purchased himself.

The University of Edinburgh was never endowed with any part of Doctor Ramsay's Collection.

The Nobleman alluded to in the Memorial, had for many years honored the late Doctor Ramsay with such a degree of intimacy and friendship, as induced him firmly to believe the small collection of natural objects, presented by his Lordship, to be a present to himself, and not to the University; for no such condition was mentioned on their delivery; nor would it have occurred to any one that his Lordship meant to endow the University with articles of so little value, and which would have been returned to his Lordship, had the least intimation been given of his inclination that way before the sale; as was done by some gentlemen, who had made presents to the Doctor of specimens of natural history, but were soon after his death returned by the executors, on its being hinted to them that such a measure would be acceptable.

The expression in the Memorial of "a curious and expensive Collection of Natural Objects," would no doubt mislead the Lord Advocate and the Public, in regard to the value of it: for whatever estimation Dr Ramsay might have put on this present as coming from his Noble friend, it was, in fact, of very little intrinsic value: as must appear when the Public is informed, that Dr Ramsay's Collection, sold by lots to various persons, did not consist altogether of specimens in natural history, but included fire-arms, conchology, and a variety of other articles, as may be seen with what is called a *Museum*: That great part of the Collection consisted of sundry articles sent the Doctor, by his brother, from India; in which country they cost upwards of fifty pounds; and yet the whole, including every present, and what the Doctor had bought at some expense, did not amount to more than four hundred pounds.

We are, Sir,

Your most humble servants,

ROB. GRAHAM.  
ARCH. RAMSAY.  
THOMAS TOD.

## Borrowfounness Canal Navigation.

A General Meeting of Subscribers for the CANAL, held the 30th May past, Sir William Aunglais Cunningham, Bart. Preses, they entered a Second Call of 10 per Cent. to be made on the Subscribers; to be paid on or before the 16th of August, to Sir William Forbes, Janitor, Esq; and Co. their bankers, or to John Christie, at Borrowfounness, their clerk.

MR. B. As the cutting of this Canal is going forward with above 130 men, and as a much greater number will soon be employed, it is estimated that such of the proprietors who have hitherto omitted to pay the first Call of 10 per Cent. may order the payment in 15 days from this date.—Borrowfounness, 3th June 1783.

## SALE OF TIMBER IN BRAEMAR.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 30th of June, at the Saw-mill of Mar Lodge, a great variety of manufactured Timber, of the best quality, consisting chiefly of Planks, broad boards, Slabs, Sarking, Spars, &c. for ready money. The roup to begin precisely at twelve o'clock noon.

The nature and quality of the Earl of Fife's woods in Mar are too well known to need any recommendation; and from the vicinity of the Saw-mill to the river Dee, the wood can be floated down at little expense.

## LANDS and HOUSES to SELL.

THE Lands and House of DRUMDRYAN, with Coach-house, Stable, and other Office-houses, lying at the west end of Hope Park, and within the toll-bar at the Wrights-Houses, within the parish of St Cuthbert's, and Shire of Edinburgh—To be seen every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of twelve and two only.

The title-deeds, which are clear, are in the hands of Mr David Forbes, writer, who hath power to conclude a bargain.

Not to be repeated.

## Estate of Melrois, in Banff Shire.

Is to be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 17th of July 1783, at five o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATE of MELROSS, with the Mill and Millraces thereof, lying in the parish of Garrie, and Shire of Banff, consisting of

	A.	R.	F.
Arable Land,	706	2	29
Improvable Ground,	314	0	3
Pasture,	663	1	6

Total Scots measure, 1693 3 38

This estate, from the long absence of the proprietor, has been little attended to by him, but is a most desirable subject for improvement. It lies pleasantly on the sea-coast, within two miles of the town of Banff, and still nearer to Down and Gardentown, which gives it the command of measure, and affords ready markets for the produce. In general, the soil is rich; the climate early, the unimproved grounds level and well adapted for the plough, and the whole is plentifully supplied with fuel, in virtue of a servitude over the neighbouring moor of Fithery.

The present free rent, compared to the extent and value of the subject, is uncommonly low. After deduction of public burdens, it is only £11. 19 s. 7 d. Sterling, including the conversion of 121 bolls and half a peck of meal at 10 s. per boll; but, is the course of the current lease, some rills will take place; and nothing is stated, and, owing to the want of hands, little is at present drawn, for a quarry of very fine blue slate which formerly yielded 401 a-year, and may now be again wrought to still greater advantage.

The mansion-house and offices, built by the late proprietor, are neat and commodious, the marches clear, the roads good, and the country cheap; and the lands, which are held of the Crown, afford a freehold qualification in the county of Banff; so that, altogether, a more complete property, for its extent, can seldom appear in the market.

The tacks are in the hands of John Reid writer in Banff, who will show the grounds and furnish rentals, which, with an inventory of the progress, with an exact plan of measurement, may also be had from Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has full powers to conclude with any person inclining a private bargain betwixt the day of roup.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

(UNSET PRICE REDUCED.)

TO be Sold by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bench, within the New Parliament or Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 20th June current, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

That House in the Society, Edinburgh, built by Mr Campbell of Argyle's Square, and lately possessed by John Home, Esq; at 451 Sterling of yearly rent. It lies on the south of Mr Pringle's house, and consists of four story, parlour and drawing-room floor, two stories above for bed-rooms, besides garrets. It holds of a subject superior for payment of 11. 1s. of feu-duty. The upset price 4501 Sterling.

The house may be seen every Tuesday and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

Copies of the articles of roup and conditions of sale are in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of session, and Matthew Sandilands writer to the signet, who will show the progress of writs, and give any further information to those intending to purchase.

N. B. If not sold, the house will be Let.

For further particulars.

And to call at any of the Leeward Islands, if sufficient freight offers.

## The Ship Governor Dalling.

BENJAMIN MOORE Master.

She will be ready to receive goods at Port Glasgow in a month, and clear to sail in all July.

For freight, apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or to Patrick Dougall merchant in Port-Glasgow. GLASGOW, 28th May 1783.

## FOR HALIFAX.

The Brigantine SWALLOW, burden about 160 tons, WILLIAM ROBERTSON Master, will be ready to take on board goods at Greenock by the 15th June, and will positively sail by the 1st July.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs Morrison and Company, Glasgow; Alexander Warrand, Glasgow; David Paterson, Edinburgh; or William Forsyth, Aberdeen.

The Swallow is a new vessel, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and a remarkable fast sailer.

## FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

### SELECT LETTERS

On the CHARACTER and MANNERS

OF THE PORTUGUESE.

### LETTER IV.

NO women are so fond of concealment as the Portuguese; and none are in general so loose in their morals, or so much inclined to be liberal of their favours, where an opportunity presents without danger of detection. Their character is low to the very last degree. Nothing more is taught them than a little music, and an observance of the forms of religion; and, as the improvement of their sentiments claims no share of attention, the upper floor of the house, and a locked door on marriage, are reckoned by the husband the best securities for his honour. The only places they are allowed to frequent are the churches. Here they generally appear muffled up in their mantillas, a piece of black cloth, reaching to their middle, and brought over their head, so as to conceal the greater part of their face, which keeps them from being known, except when they choose. As this is the only time of their freedom, they seldom miss an opportunity of being present at worship, and form the chief part of almost every audience. It is not, however, always for the purposes of religion they are found here. No places are more convenient for admitting an abnegation, when the lover, kneeling by the side of his mistress, in the more agreeable faint of his devotion, can unburden the secrets of his soul.

It is this restriction in which the females of this country are kept, that forms the principal cause of support to the number of religious institutions that are here established; for though they are in these immured for life, yet they enjoy among themselves more society than what they would otherwise possess at home; and being ignorant of the pleasures of freedom, or any variety, their situation in the Convent is preferable to any other they know. Hence, after their noviciate is past, and it is customary to leave the Convent for a few days before taking the veil, many of them express a longing desire to be once more shut up, and the time proves even tedious till the ceremony is over.

No woman can be admitted as a Nun after the age of thirty; and where their parents incline they should take the habit, they generally enter them in a Convent, very early; as boarders, to accustom them to relish the mode of life for which they are designed. In this country, so general is the resort of females to the Convent, that there is almost no family without connexions there; and it is too much employed by parents as a piece of policy, where they cannot give them fortunes equal to their birth, or where no opportunity of marriage suitable to it presents, by which they are prevented from committing any faux pas.

Hence, clandestine matches prevail here much less than in most other countries. A late instance of this policy I had occasion to be acquainted with. A nobleman, having several daughters, and only one son, as his fortune was small, was anxious to keep up the dignity of the name. The placing them in a Convent, therefore, seemed the only means to prevent a division of his fortune, which, in case of marriage, or other circumstances, must have naturally taken place. Accordingly, having acquainted the Lady Abbess of his design, they went with their mother on a visit to the Convent, when an order was unexpectedly presented them from their father for their remaining. In vain they endeavoured to protest against it; and the mother herself, ignorant of the father's intention, was obliged quietly to beg their acquiescence, and to bid them an eternal adieu.

The ceremony of admission is an object of curiosity to a stranger, and especially to an Englishman, who is supposed to have a more tender regard for the fair sex, and to wish them more happily situated. If she is a person of any rank, there is commonly a concourse of her friends who attend her in a fort of procession to the Convent. She is dressed in her very finest

apparel, and adorned with a profusion of jewels, as far as the extent of her fortune will admit; for the ladies in Portugal wear more jewels than those of almost any other country, owing to the number of Brazil diamonds yearly imported, which renders them very common. At the Convent she is received by her parents, who are previously there for the purpose; and the spectators being ranged on each side, she pays her obeisance as she passes along to the altar, where, on her arrival, she immediately kneels down. During this the organ plays, accompanied by the voices of the Nuns within the grate, singing certain hymns in commendation of her pious resolution, and the happiness resulting from such a holy state as she is going to embrace. This generally lasts for an hour, after which the priest reads to her the sacred vows, and, having given her assent to it by a bow, she is presented with a branch bearing three lights, which she carries in her hand, walking through the spectators, till she arrives at the grate. She is then admitted into the Nunnery, being presented to the Lady Abbess, when the singing is resumed; and, in the interim, she is despoiled of all her rich apparel, which now belongs to the Convent; her hair is cut off, and she receives the habit. When dressed in it, she comes once more beyond the grate, and takes an affectionate leave of all her friends; and it is very common then for your young Englishmen to claim kindred, by saluting her with a parting kiss. After this she retires, and the door being shut, bids adieu to the world. When her noviciate is out, which is in the space of one year, she has then an opportunity, if agreeable to herself and friends, of recanting her former vow, by coming out; if not, she professes, which consists in repeating the same ceremony; and, in addition to it, she undergoes the appearance of burial, by lying down on the ground, and being covered with a black cloth for a few minutes, as dead to the world. Having risen, she advances to the grate, gives a look to the spectators, too frequently accompanied with a sigh, and then resigns herself to be buried for life in the gloomy cells of retirement and austerity. Often obliged against her inclinations, from the superstitious desires of her parents, to enter upon this mode of life, she is forced then to stifle a tender passion, the fruits of which might have terminated in a happy marriage; and dies, soon after her vow, of a broken heart, the victim of disappointment.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

I Fell a dreaming, and found myself seized with a violent inclination to visit Short's Observatory. The door accordingly was opened, not by Mr Short, but by the angel Raphael, who beheld with admiration without fear; his wings became extended, and his manner was placid, familiar, and conciliating. "Angel Raphael," says I, "you keep your looks to a miracle; for, if I forget not, you was a grown angel when Adam was a boy." "We angels," answers Raphael, "lead a good innocent sort of a life, and don't wear fast. I have brought a curiosity with me," continues he, "pointing to a telescope; by looking through this instrument of celestial make, you may see what's a doing in any part of the globe." This intelligence gave a knell to my heart, as I thought the angels used such instruments to observe the actions of men. I recovered myself, however, as fast as possible, and fell a ruminating upon a proper object. Raphael saw through my embarrassment, and proposed, whilst my resolution was a forming, that I should take a peep at an object of his choosing. My visual nerve being first purged with euphrasy and rue, the angel pointed the glass. I looked and beheld a large, decent, though very plain house, situated in the fields, and enjoying a pure air. A number of boys of various ages, a few grown men as directors and assistants, and one venerable fresh benevolent old man as governor, were all at work in the fields. Health, activity, innocence, and mirth, prevailed over all. The various labours of the year passed successfully before my eyes. The tree which I had seen pruned, was covered with verdure, with blossoms, and yielded its fruit to the hand by which it had been dressed. The garden which I had seen under the culture of the spade, presented a various, luxuriant, and progressive crop of roots and vegetables. The breath and the lowing of kine diversified the landscape, and filled my heart with joy. "Angel Raphael," said I, "this is no doubt a very pleasant picture, and resembles nothing I ever saw on earth: I fancy you intend turning show-man, and to entertain the town with *ombres de ciel*." The reader may think this a strange way of speaking to angels. He should recollect that I am only dreaming, and that in his life he never saw a more pleasant angel than this angel Raphael. Accordingly this pleasurable of mine was well received. "Friend of mine," says Raphael, "what you now see is an hospital, situated in a country unknown to Europe. These people consider out-door labour as most conducive to health, and therefore they prefer it to in-door labour, which, however, has its turn. These boys, about 130 in number, are taken in at six, and continue till they are about sixteen years of age. With the assistance of some grown people, besides cultivating a garden for their own use, they manage a dairy, they dress their own victuals, clean their own clothes and apartments, and are occupied in sundry handicrafts. Their labour is never oppressive; they are, besides, amused with various pastimes. The office of hangman is a mere sinecure; and as suicide is unknown there, anatomy is not perfect. Even theology among these people is a very limited science. *Praise God and be virtuous*, is to them equivalent to a hundred European commentaries; and, indeed, their authors or book-sellers seldom make a fortune." Here I was going to throw in a word, when my servant entered my bedchamber, and told me the horses were saddled.

NERVA.

Edinburgh, May 29. 1783.

## EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 34 9 2½ U.	Agio of the Bank }
Ditto Sight, 34 3-	from Holland, }
Rotterdam, 34 10 2½ U.	



HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, June 11.

AGREED to the report of the resolutions of Friday last relative to the supply for discharging the salaries of the civil officers of the provinces of East and West Florida, Nova Scotia, St John's, and Senegambia.

Read a second time the bill for allowing a drawback on the duty on customs for the exportation of rice; also on the bill for laying duties on stamps, vellum, parchment, &c. And likewise on that for the further limitation of writs and rights.

Brought up then the report of the resolutions of the committee for repealing different acts prohibiting the exportation of brags.

Sir John Wrottesley opposed the reading of this report, saying that he had already presented three petitions complaining of the impropriety of allowing the exportation of brags; and that he had a fourth in his hand on the same account. The people of Birmingham, he said, would suffer materially if this article was permitted to be carried out of the kingdom; and, if his information was to be relied on, almost the whole of their trade would be annihilated. He thought it rather extraordinary also that the repeal of the prohibitory acts relative to brags, was talked of many months ago, yet no step had been taken towards it till this late period of the season. He would advise, therefore, government to defer the matter to the next session, that they might have sufficient time to consider it, and so be better able to judge of the necessity of making alterations.

Mr Brickdale saw no good reason why a moment should be lost in the taking off a prohibition which was productive of great injury to those concerned. Ever since the manufacturing of brags was first instituted in this country it had constantly been exported; nor was the legality of it ever called in question before the year 1789, when the revenue laws being revised by the commissioners of the customs this also came under their inspection, and a large seizure of brags was made that had been entered for a foreign market. This it was occasioned the present application to Parliament; nor could he see what right Birmingham had to mention a matter now as a grievance which had been submitted to without murmur for a length of years.

The question being then put, that the resolutions be agreed to, the same was carried in the affirmative.

Mr Ord next moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal an act of the 33d of Henry VIII. prohibiting the exportation of brags.

Sir John Wrottesley said, he should take the sense of the House on the motion; a division accordingly ensued, when there appeared,

For the question	126
Against it	13
Majority	113

The Sheriffs of the city of London presented a petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city, against the taxes on promissory notes, bills of exchange, and receipts, praying to be heard by counsel on the same.

The Lord Mayor said, there never was a tax so universally disapproved of in the city as this. All classes of people condemned it as hurtful to trade, and partial in the extreme. He hoped, therefore, due attention would be paid to the prayer of the petition, and that no objection would be raised against a motion he proposed making, which was, that the petition should lie on the table, and when the report from the Committee should be brought up, that counsel might be heard in its behalf.

Sir Grey Cooper opposed the motion, alleging that it was contrary to the established usage and custom of the House to receive petitions against a tax. The city of London only enjoyed the privilege of presenting their petitions by the sheriffs; the House therefore, could not (as it might, when a petition is offered by a member) know any part of the substance of them before they are read by the Clerk at the table, when it is authorized to reject the prayer of the petition, if it should be found unreasonable. If the worthy Magistrate's motion, therefore, in this instance, was agreed to, it would be a violation of the practice of Parliament. He would move an amendment, then, which was, that after the words "That the petition lie on the table," the remainder of the motion be omitted.

The Lord Mayor said, that the granting the prayer of the petition would not be unprecedented; as the city of London had been heard by Counsel against the house-tax.

Lord North showed that the case alluded to was not in point, because as counsel was heard relative to the house-tax, it was not directly against it, but merely to amend it. But here was a direct attack against the tax before them, consequently the petition could not be listened to without a breach of the rules of the House.

After some further debate, the House divided on the amendment by Sir Grey, when there appeared,

For it	178
Against it	15
Majority	163

Mr Ord then brought up the report of the Committee on which Sir Cecil Wray said, he was instructed by a very large number of his constituents, to oppose the tax on receipts, as burdensome, and highly hurtful to trade. He said it afforded him particular pleasure, that in obeying those instructions, he acted in conformity to his own opinion. The commercial part of the nation alone would be affected by the tax. The landed gentlemen had nothing to fear from it. He thought it very cruel, therefore, that the merchants and traders should contribute so largely towards defraying the expenses which arose from the American war—a measure they never advised, while the landed interest should be exempt from those hardships, which by following their opinion in the dispute with America, the nation had been led into. It would have been more equitable, instead of the tax on receipts, to have increased the land-tax; or, if that should not be approved, to take away the privilege of franking, and allow no letters to go free, except to members themselves, and to place a duty of one penny on all others. By these means, one hundred and thirty or forty thousand pounds a-year would be raised. He hoped the House, as there were other resources, would not persist in supporting so odious a tax, but agree to a motion he should make, that the bill be recommitted.

Colonel Norton seconded this motion. Mr Secretary Fox said, he had received similar instructions to oppose the tax, but he was determined not to be guided by them; as, in his opinion, there is nothing on which a member's constituents are not better qualified to form an opinion than on taxes. A tax never undergoes a fair discussion without doors. In all the public meetings held for considering a tax, the common method is to describe the evils arising from it, and endeavour to prove that it is grievous. This was a

task very easily performed, as there never was, and never could be, a tax which in some degree might not be called oppressive. The bulk of those assemblies, therefore, from a partial view of the tax, are with little difficulty prevailed on to petition against it. This with him was a strong reason for not attending to the sentiments of his constituents in questions relative to taxes, so much as in other matters. But this general abuse without doors had no effect there. Within those walls, it must be argued, not that the tax is a bad one (for as all taxes are evils, that cannot be denied) but that it is worse than some other which might be substituted in its place. The plain and simple question therefore, was, whether the tax on receipts is as good a tax as any other that could be proposed in its stead? For his part, he thought it was.—It was very extensive in its operation, which all taxes ought to be, and on that account would be felt lightly. He did not see how trade could be injured by it, as shop-keepers, retailers, or tradesmen, would not be subject to the duty, but their customers. It was on them the burden would fall, and they only had a right to complain. As to the land-tax, that was the most unfair, partial, and unjust tax, ever imposed. With regard to taking away the privilege of franking, he thought it, in this time of general distress, worthy consideration; but, if such a scheme should be adopted, that there ought to be no exception in favour of the letters of members.

Lord Nugent highly commended the tax, regretting only that it did not extend to receipts for every sum. This he thought just, not from an idea of oppressing the lower sort of people, but of relieving them; as the tax would in this case be so very productive as to bring in a large surplus, which might be applied to the taking off other duties that bore hard upon the poor.

Mr Martin read a letter to the House from some of his constituents, stating, that the tax was a bad one, and that trade would suffer materially from it. He said, he should be happy, therefore, if some tax less objectionable could be devised, and he thought the taking away the privilege of franking a very eligible plan, especially as that right had been so shamefully abused, that he had been told by a gentleman that day, that he could buy as many dozen of franks as he chose, at five shillings each.

Lord John Cavendish said, gentlemen might see from what had passed the other day, that the custom or excise could not bear any additional burden, but that some of the taxes already imposed on them must be taken off; Where then should he look for a tax that would produce so large a sum as that upon receipts, and at the same time be so generally diffused? He differed from those gentlemen who were of opinion that persons in trade contributed more to the tax than those of landed interest. The latter, in the expenditure of their fortunes, would have occasion for as many receipts as the former. But it was necessary for him to inform the House of some exceptions he intended to make in the tax on notes and bills, which were, that guinea bank notes (being very current in Scotland) should be exempt from any duty. That several great manufactures being carried on in the northern parts of England, many small notes were circulated, which notes frequently returned to the original issuers of them in a very short space of time. To remedy this he meant to propose, that one stamp should serve for the note, though it should be issued ever so often. In Birmingham also many notes were issued for small sums, the circulation of which could not be dispensed with, without injuring those employed there. He would reduce, therefore, the duty on all notes under 10l. to threepence. These amendments, he trusted, would make the tax acceptable to the public.

Sir George Howard, the Lord Mayor, Mr Beaufoy, Lord Mahon, Mr Pulteney, Governor Johnston, and others spoke, after which Sir Cecil Wray's motion was put and negatived.

The report of the Committee was then read and agreed to, and the House adjourned.

From the London Papers, June 12.

L O N D O N.

Advices from the Texel state, that Commodore Melotte had arrived, and hoisted his broad flag in the Hercules, a new ship of 66 guns; and that the Ambassador and Consul to the American states, with their suite, were every day expected to embark.

Orders are given for the ships lately arrived from the Leeward Islands, to have their books made up and sent to town, preparatory to their being scuttled and paid off.

There is not the smallest reason to suppose any infraction in the peace; the delay in settling the definitive treaties is not at all uncommon; it is only of a temporary nature, occasioned by the commercial connections of the parties with other powers.

Yesterday Henry Laurens, Esq; together with his son and daughter, arrived in town from Paris.

The Pennsylvanians condemn some late determinations of the people at Boston, as arbitrary and illiberal in the extreme; so that there is every appearance of an approaching coolness between the southern and northern provinces.

They write from New York, that some severe measures had been carried into execution in Connecticut, against some persons who had refused to pay taxes, which had occasioned a general discontent throughout that province.

The Bishop of Osnaburg's establishment has ceased ever since he went to Germany; he now lives on the revenue of his Bishoprick, to which he has an addition of 6000l. per annum, voted by Parliament about four years ago.

Edicts are stuck up in all the ports of France, forbidding the seamen discharged from their men of war to enter into the service of any foreign state for twelve months on pain of punishment.

It cannot fail to give great satisfaction to the English proprietors of lands in the island of Tobago, to understand, that their deputation to the court of France has been successful, and obtained for them every thing that was required, and indeed some indulgences that were not expected.

A Russian agent is gone down to Portsmouth to provide provisions and necessaries for a fleet of that nation, which is shortly expected from the Baltic.

A correspondent assures us, that the regiments that are to be reduced are at last settled, and that the number to stand is 68, of which Ireland consents to take a considerable portion.

The court-martial upon Major Stanhope, who is trying at the Horse-Guards for the surrender of the island of Tobago, having heard the evidence for the prosecution, have allowed the Major three days to prepare his defence.

Letters from Paris mention, that a contention is likely to take place between the Courts of France and Spain, on account of the former having made a claim of a certain sum of money

by way of indemnification for certain losses and disappointments incurred in the late war. It is pretended, that the repeated procrastinations of the Spanish Cabinet, and their declining to act in unison with the Councils of France, are manifest infractions of the family compact; whereby it is stipulated, that war against either of the above powers shall be regarded as personal by the other, and that in case of both being engaged in war against the same enemy or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole force, and that their naval and military operations shall proceed by common consent and perfect agreement.

The report of the Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the petition relative to the Victualling-Office at Portsmouth was referred, opens a scene of infamy and embezzlement, that will astonish the world. It has been discovered that the stores have been from time to time carried away in amazing quantities, cart-loads at a time, and embezzled. Pipes of wine, coals, candles, &c. seem to have been considered as trifles, and were carried away as such, and converted to private uses. In the article of biscuits the public have been shamefully imposed upon. By the terms of the contract, the biscuits were to be made of the finest flour, and all of one kind; it appears, however, that five different sorts of flour have been used in the same batch; and that so mussy, so infamously bad, nay, absolutely stinking, that the bakers who attended the ovens were frequently unable to bear the stench that proceeded from it. It appears also, that the public were not only defrauded in the bad quality of the biscuits, but also in the weight! As it was proved the bags of biscuits were generally brought to the office greatly deficient in point of weight; and that the deficiency in weight used afterwards to be made up out of the old stores; so that the Commissioners themselves might be imposed upon, and not be able to discover the cheat, if they should afterwards attend personally to inspect the weighing of the bags. In short, a more infamous scene of embezzlement has not been detected for many years. One of the parties concerned in this business has not thought proper to abide a trial, but has long since got out of the reach of justice.

KING'S BENCH, June 5.

This day, came on in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, before Mr Justice Boller and a special Jury, the trial of Lieutenant James Bourne of the marines, for an assault and battery upon the body of Sir James Wallace Knight, and captain of his Majesty's ship the Warrior.

There were three counts in the indictment. The first charged an assault and battery upon the defendant, with an intent to murder.

The second charged an assault and battery with a stick.

The third charged a simple assault and battery.

Sir James Wallace deposed, That the defendant having met him near the Admiralty, challenged him to fight, in consequence of a previous quarrel, which he (Sir James) refusing to do, the defendant with a stick, which he had before snatched from a third person, struck him (Sir James) over the head, and across the face repeatedly; and he believed, had the strokes fallen upon his temples, they would probably have caused his death.

A surgeon was called, to prove that Sir James had been very severely bruised by the blows, and the fact of beating was confirmed by another person.

The counsel for the defendant admitted the charge in the third count, but controverted the charges in the first and second. They did not, however, call any witnesses.

The Jury, after a few minutes deliberation, acquitted Lieutenant Bourne upon the charges of the first and second counts, but found him guilty on the third.

Counsel for the prosecutor, Edward Bearecroft, Esq; Counsel for the defendant, the Solicitor General, the Honourable Mr Erskine, and Leonard Macnally, Esq; He will receive sentence on the last day of the term.

OLD BAILEY, June 5.

This day, an affidavit made by Mr Ryland who stands charged with forging and uttering several bills of exchange upon the East India House, was presented to the Judges of General Goal delivery, for the purpose of putting off his trial; and the agent for the prosecution having no objection, the trial was accordingly put off.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, June 9.

Yesterday morning his Majesty's ships the Union, Princess Amelia, Princessa, Raisable, and Hercules, arrived in the Sound, after a passage of near seven weeks, from the time of their sailing from St Lucia, to their being brought to anchor off this port. The other ships of the same squadron stood away to the eastward, for Portsmouth and the Medway. The division consisted of twelve ships of the line, of which the following are the names; they came under the command of Capt. Shirley, of the Union:

Union	Magnificent
Princess Amelia	Warrior
Princessa	Berwick
Raisable	Ruby
Anson	Polyphemus
Hercules	Fame

The force left at St Lucia, on the departure of the Squadron under Capt. Shirley, consisted of the Prudent of 64 guns, the Leander of 50 guns, late Capt. Shirley's ship, two 44's, and a few small frigates and sloops.

PRICE OF STOCKS, June 12.

Bank Stock, 130s.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 85½.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 100.	India Bonds, 1 a 2 disc.
3 per cent. red. 66½ a 7.	Exch. Bills, par a 1 disc.
3 per cent. 1726, 100.	Navy Bills, 9½ disc.
Long Ann. 20 3-16ths a 7.	3 per cent. Scrip. 67½.
Short Ann. 1778, 14 3-16ths a 7.	4 per cent. Scrip. 85½ a 86.
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long. Ann. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 4½ prem.
Ditto New Ann. 65½.	Lot. Tick. 14 l. 13 s.
Ditto 1758, —	

WIND AT DEAL, JUNE 11. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.

"The House in a Committee, Mr Arden in the chair. Several clauses were proposed and received, in order to establish for this bill the title which had been given to it, namely, "A bill for the regulation of the proceedings on writs of right, and the amendment of the law." Mr Mansfield proposed a clause, on which ensued a division, that tenants should be at liberty to set off such demands or debts as were due to them by their landlords, in discharge for so much of their rent. On this clause a very desultory conversation arose. The



Committee at length divided whether the clause should be in-

Ayes,	68
Noes,	78
Majority,	10

The principal speakers were, Lord Surry, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Hamet, Mr. Martin, Sir John Delaval, &c. &c.

#### TAXES.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill for imposing the several stamp duties upon bills of exchange, receipts, &c.

Lord Mahon rose, when the Speaker put the question on the duties on receipts. The noble Lord, said he, came prepared to the House with two or three clauses which he had to propose, in mitigation of the hardships this peculiar branch of the taxes would lay upon the poor and meaner classes of the people. The first clause was for obviating the difficulties under which the ignorant would labour, if the clause respecting the receipt of a specific sum under forty shillings in full of all demands, should be continued, without a modification, part of the bill. The noble Lord said, he thought it of infinite mischief, to trap the ignorant, and therefore would insist on the rejection of this clause, were he to stand alone in a division.

The question being put, the same was agreed to.

Lord Mahon then proposed a second clause, similar to the former, that where a specific sum between forty shillings and twenty pounds had been given, and a receipt for the same in full of all demands had been given, in this case no penalties imposed by the bill should attach on the person receiving such receipt; the sum included in the receipt being, bona fide, the sum for which it had been given.

A conversation arose on this clause between Lord Surry, Mr. Grey Cooper, and some others.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that the provisions made by the bill for the security of those persons for whom the noble Lord was speaking, were perfectly adequate; and if there was any necessity for the noble Lord's clauses, that necessity was of the noble Lord's own making. His amendments the day before, and his bad grammar, were the real causes; and he doubted not, if he was to be indulged, but he would make a perfect whole of the whole bill. The clause seemed to him, however, perfectly trifling and immaterial, that he would make no objection.

This clause was also received.

Lord Mahon then moved another clause, for limiting immunities for the penalties to be incurred in cases of endeavours to evade the tax. He left a blank for the particular number of months. If the limitation was not narrowed, the ignorance of individuals would subject them to ruin from frequent attacks of informers.

Mr. Sheridan informed the noble Lord, that the principle of law, in all penal statutes, was one year to the informer.

Mr. Kenyon stated, that in *qui tam* actions, one year was the limitation for the informer, and two years for the crown.

Sir William Dolben conceived the noble Lord's idea to be a good one; he wished the limitation would be narrowed within few months.

Lord John Cavendish was as anxious as any one man could be to lighten the distress this tax would incur on the poor and ignorant. As, however, this bill did not propose to oblige persons to take receipts, as it was optional in them; and as this penalty could only operate against persons desiring to evade the tax, he trusted the House saw nothing in the present case to induce them to reject an established principle in the law of stamps.

Mr. Dempster replied the House would not conceive him to be an advocate for penal laws. In the present instance, however, he would adopt the noble Lord's doctrine, for he conceived it to be the most consistent; and notwithstanding the clamour that had been raised without doors against the present schemes of taxation, he would ever pay it the highest compliment, as the best idea that, in the present situation of affairs, could possibly be conceived.

The question was then put, and was rejected without a division.

The Speaker then having put the question, Whether the bill should pass a third time?

Sir Cecil Wray objected to it, unless the entire clause respecting receipts had been rejected, which he moved. The Lord Mayor seconded the motion; which produced a very debatable debate. A great number of speakers were upon their legs. Mr. G. Onslow voted for the motion, because it was the direction of his constituents, though against his own opinion. Commodore Johnstone approved the tax; but because a great popular clamour had been raised against it, he bid the House beware; he instanced the riots in consequence of the Roman Catholic bill, and several other taxes that had been repealed in consequence of the popular objections to them.

Mr. Fox severely handled the Commodore's argument.

The several speakers were, the Lord Mayor, Sir George Onslow, Messrs. Smith, Sawbridge, Baker, Lovedon, Martin, Sheridan, Pitt, Lord Mahon, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Sir Cecil Wray, Sir Watkin Lewis, &c. &c.

The question was at length put,

Ayes,	40
Noes,	145
Majority,	105

Mr. Fox gave notice, that a motion of great importance would be brought on next week.

It was supposed to be the establishment of the Prince of Wales's household.

Left the House at 10 o'clock on a committee on the House-breaker's bill.

At the desire of a Committee of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Scotland, held at the St Alban's Tavern, London, on Wednesday last, we take the first opportunity of laying before our readers, for their information and satisfaction, the following Resolutions of the House of Commons, with respect to the state of the corn in this country.

MR. PULTENEY (according to order) reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the report, which, upon Wednesday the 28th day of May last, was made from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration, an act made in the 21st year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "An act for further regulating and ascertaining the importation and exportation of corn and grain, within several ports and places therein mentioned;" and to report the matter thereof, as it shall appear

to them, to the House, the resolutions which the Committee had directed him to report to the House, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same was read and agreed to by the House, and are as follows, viz.

Resolved, That his Majesty should be enabled, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to allow the importation of corn for a time not exceeding four months, from the 3d day of September next, into the several counties of Perth, Kinross, Aberdeen, Inverness, Ross, Nairne, Cromarty, Argyle, Forfar, Banff, Sutherland, Cairnness, Elgin, Dornbarron, Orkney, and Zetland, under certain restrictions and limitations.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the land tax of the said counties, be enabled to levy a sum, not exceeding fourteen pounds Scots, on every hundred pounds Scots of the valued rent of the said counties, and to apply the same to the relief of such of the inhabitants as are, or shall be reduced to poverty by the failure of last year's crop, and the scarcity and high price of corn occasioned thereby.

Mr. Pulteney also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move the House, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to acquaint his Majesty, that this House, in consequence of his Majesty's most gracious speech from the Throne, has bestowed constant attention to the scarcity and high price of corn; and that, notwithstanding the several salutary laws already made in the present Session of Parliament for the relief of the poor, the effects of the scarcity and high price of corn, is still severely felt by many of his Majesty's loyal subjects. That it appears from evidence brought before this House, that the inhabitants of the Highlands and northern parts of Scotland, in particular, have suffered most severely from the lateness of the last harvest, whereby their corn, while green, was covered with snow, and in many places was not gathered in till the month of December, and then in a very bad condition; that the crop of potatoes on which the said inhabitants principally depend for support, was also destroyed by the frost; that many of the said inhabitants being thereby reduced to indigence, will either be constrained to migrate, or exposed to the danger of perishing for want of food, unless timely measures be devised for their relief; that the distresses occasioned by famine, being generally most extreme in the summer months, immediately preceding the new harvest, when this House may not be sitting, most humbly to beseech his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give such directions, as may tend most effectually to avert the evils that are to be apprehended from the above calamitous state of the northern parts of Scotland; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will make good, out of the first aids that shall be granted by Parliament, such expenses as shall be incurred by his Majesty, in relieving the misery to which his Majesty's unhappy subjects may be reduced by this most deplorable calamity.

And Mr. Pulteney moved the House accordingly.

Resolved, *enuncie contradiendo*. That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to acquaint his Majesty, that this House, in consequence of his Majesty's most gracious speech from the Throne, has bestowed constant attention to the scarcity and high price of corn; and that, notwithstanding the several salutary laws already made in the present Session of Parliament for the relief of the poor, the effects of the scarcity and high price of corn, is still severely felt by many of his Majesty's loyal subjects: That it appears from evidence brought before this House, that the inhabitants of the Highlands, and northern parts of Scotland in particular, have suffered most severely from the lateness of the last harvest; whereby their corn, while green, was covered with snow, and in many places was not gathered in till the month of December, and then in a very bad condition: That the crop of potatoes, on which the said inhabitants principally depend for support, was also destroyed by the frost; that many of the said inhabitants, being thereby reduced to indigence, will either be constrained to migrate, or exposed to the danger of perishing for want of food, unless timely measures be devised for their relief: That the distresses occasioned by famine being generally most extreme in the summer months, immediately preceding the new harvest, when this House may not be sitting, most humbly to beseech his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give such directions, as may tend most effectually to avert the evils that are to be apprehended from the above calamitous state of the northern parts of Scotland; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will make good, out of the first aids that shall be granted by Parliament, such expenses as shall be incurred by his Majesty in relieving the misery to which his Majesty's unhappy subjects may be reduced by this most deplorable calamity.

Ordered, That the said address be presented to his Majesty, by such Members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Ordered, That a bill be brought in upon the said resolutions, and that Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Dempster, and the Marquis of Graham do prepare and bring in the same.

It is with the greatest pleasure we inform the public, that the Turkish gentleman of distinction from the republic of Tunis, and who was in this city about two years since, is arrived here, and will be immediately followed by a large cargo of African commodities, consisting of drugs, dye stuffs, Morocco leather, &c. to exchange for the manufactures of this country. This is the first attempt of the kind, and will be productive of the greatest advantages to trade. It is to be hoped, that the lower order of people here will be particularly respectful to such a stranger, or they may destroy, in its infancy, a commerce that must tend greatly to enrich this kingdom, and contribute to the employment and support of the poor; and should there be any attempts made to injure him passing through this city, it is expected that the reputable inhabitants of each street will exert themselves to protect him.—*Dublin Ec. Post.*

The vessel in which the Tunisian merchant has shipped the goods for this place is a Venetian one, in which he failed to Marseilles; where, after a due quarantine, he has procured bills of health, in order that she may come hither. The reason of his freighting a neutral vessel, is on account of the war subsisting between the regency of Tunis, (the dominions of ancient Carthage) and Spain. A commercial intercourse between this part of the African coast and Ireland is not unprecedented, as it appears both from the Irish language, antique customs, and several Punic monuments still existing, that this country was frequently visited by the Carthaginians when in the meridian of their greatness. An accomplished and intelligent Moor, brother to the merchant, comes supercargo in the vessel.—*Ibid.*

A number of volunteers, in every part of the city and liberties, have pledged themselves to each other, that they will, on every occasion, protect from insult both the person and property of the Tunisian gentleman now here, or of any other foreigner

who shall think proper to visit this country, either for business or pleasure, and to the utmost of their power bring to condign punishment the barbarous and inhospitable wretches who shamefully in this particular offend against humanity and the law of nations.—*Ibid.*

#### Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 11.

Sunday morning, the remains of Mr. Charles Spalding and Mr. Ebenezer Watson, who were unfortunately suffocated in the diving bell, on Monday last, were buried in one grave in St. Mark's Church-yard; the bodies were preceded by the marine boys, singing hymns, and followed by a very considerable number of most respectable citizens, who testified a sincere concern for the untimely and universally registered death of these gentlemen. Since the days of Mr. Halley, not an individual ever made the least effort to go under water by means of the diving bell; Mr. Spalding, impelled by curiosity, an intrepidity of spirit, and a genius for mechanics, made several attempts to remain for a considerable time in deep water, under the bell, which were always crowned with success. He at length became such a proficient in this aquatic art, that he could, by means of his own amazing improvements, remain, if necessary, for a whole day in water of twelve or fourteen fathoms deep. When the unfortunate accident happened to the Royal George, Mr. Spalding was sent for, and engaged by the Admiralty and Navy Boards, on the following conditions:—That he was to have one third of all the property he could raise belonging to the Royal George. He, in consequence, brought up nine brass guns and six iron ones, and stores to the value of near a thousand pounds, the whole being estimated, on a fair valuation, at 3000*l.* but it is reported they were so much under-rated, that he did not receive above 400*l.* out of which his expenses came to one half. The cold season approaching, Mr. Spalding left Portsmouth last October, with a promise that he would return in the warm months and resume his avocation. The treatment, however, he received from those Boards not being of the most liberal kind, and another offer presenting itself of infinitely more emolument, he of course embraced the latter. He was sent for from Edinburgh, by the underwriters of the Belgioioso Imperial East Indiaman, which was wrecked some time ago at the Kish bank in our bay, outward bound from Liverpool, and not a soul saved. Their agreement with him was truly liberal indeed! The cargo was valued at near 150,000*l.* of which there is 30,000*l.* in silver and lead. He was to have one fourth of the silver and lead, and one half of the rest of the cargo; and although he should not recover an article, they were to defray all his expenses, from the day he left Edinburgh to the day he returned. As soon as he had accomplished his business here, he was to set out for Gibraltar, strongly recommended by Commodore Elliott to the valiant Governor of that name, as there are above 400 brass guns which were sunk in the bay on the 13th of September, in the Spanish gun-boats, each of which, even at the price of old metal, is worth 200*l.* Upon the arrival of Mr. Spalding's brig, the vessels in our bay and harbour lowered their flags, and did not raise them till after the interment, as some small tribute to his deserving memory."

#### SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Mafon and Co. merchants in Glasgow.  
William Sutherland junior, drover in Carriside, Caithness.

#### This day is published,

In Two Volumes 12mo, adorned with Plates,

Price 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

Sold by T. LONGMAN, London;

W. CREECH, and J. DICKSON, Edinburgh;

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A POEM.

IN NINE BOOKS.

Translated from the FRENCH of M. BITAUBE,  
Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres  
of Berlin.

#### This day is published,

BY J. BELL, W. CREECH, AND C. ELLIOT.  
Elegantly printed in One Volume Quarto, price Twelve Shillings in Boards.

#### THOUGHTS

ON THE  
ORIGIN OF FEUDAL TENURES,

AND  
THE DESCENT OF ANCIENT PEERAGES IN SCOTLAND.

BY GEORGE WALLACE, ESQ. ADVOCATE.

#### KINCAID, Wax-Chandler,

Opposite Middleton's Entry, Briscoe-street, continues to manufacture and sell in wholesale, as formerly,

Superfine Red and Black Wax after the Dutch method,

Gold-spangled Ditto,

Common Wax, Red and Black,

Clockmaker's Wax,

Bottle Wax of all kinds, in stick and paste,

Superfine Glazed Wafers, different sizes and colours;

Large Wafers for Borough Seal, 1½ inch diameter,

Common Wafers, Red and Black.

Commissions addressed as above duly attended to.

#### CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKING.

MRS. MACPHERSON, Relict of the deceased NORMAN MACPHERSON, late Clock and Watch Maker in Edinburgh, and JOHN MACPHERSON his Son, are to continue and carry on the business of CLOCK and WATCH MAKING, in all its various branches. John Macpherson, for some time previous to his Father's decease, managed and conducted the business; and he hopes his unremitting attention and assiduity, will secure him the favour and continuance of his Father's employers.

#### DALKEITH ROADS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is to be a Meeting of the Trustees for the Dalkeith District of Roads, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of June current, at one o'clock afternoon; when it is requested all the Trustees will attend.

#### AYR-SHIRE.

THE ESTATE OF CAIRNHILL, as formerly advertised, is to be SOLD.—For particulars, enquire of James Ferrier writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Bruce Campbell, Esq. at Midlith, near Cairnhill, who will show the estate.

#### SALE OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

THAT upon Thursday the 9th day of July next, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve before noon, there is to be SOLD by public roup, within the house of William King vintner in Baillie, by William Role and George Robinson, Esquires, Trustees for the Creditors of Messrs. James Robertson and Co. merchants in Portree, THE WHOLE OUTSTANDING DEBTS which belonged to the said James Robertson and Co. amounting from Nine to Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling; agreeable to a list to be seen in the hands of James Brand's writer in Baillie.



## NOTICE

To the Creditors of **WALTER MITCHELL** deceased, Farmer at Moretown.  
The said Creditors are hereby required, on or before Tuesday the 10th of this month, to lodge exact notes of their debts, with James Baird at the Exchequer.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Wednesday the 30th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh.

**The Lands and Estate of KENMORE**, lying in the parishes of Dalry, Balmacellan, and Kells, and stewardry of Kirkcudbright, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 3439 l. Scots, consisting of the number of acres, and paying the rents following, viz.

	Measure.	Rent.
I. Barony of Gordonfoun, Dalry parish,	7390 3 12	500 13 5
II. Barony of Balmacellan, in that parish,	3163 0 14	341 16 6
III. Barony of Kenmore, Kells parish,	6802 2 6	344 4 5
	17,355 1 32	1186 14 4
IV. Royal Burgh of New Galloway, and Burgh Roads,		318 7 4

The teinds are valued, and there are many privileges and conveniences attending this estate, which is at present low set, that at a moderate computation, the rents will, within five years, as the tacks expire, rise to about 2000 l. yearly. There is a great extent of natural wood and planting upon the lands, particularly about the mansion-house, part of it now fit for cutting, which would yield a considerable sum, without hurting the beauty of the place. This estate, from extent and valuation, can make sixteen freehold qualifications; and the burgh of New Galloway is one of four burghs returning a member of Parliament.

The Castle of Kenmore is commodious, and in good order, nobly situated on an eminence, commanding a most beautiful view of the policy, and of an extensive flat of fine land, a large river and lake lying adjacent, bounded with distant hills, and forming altogether one of the grandest prospects to be any where met with. The lake is at least one mile broad, and ten long, interspersed with small islands covered with wood, and plentifully stored with salmon, pike, perch, and trout. Adjoining to the Mansion House, there is a very fine garden, and a complete court of offices lately built.

The rental, title deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, and searches of the record, till a very late period, to be seen in the hands of John Sym, writer to the signet, to whom, or to David Russell, accountant, the trustee, those inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars. The tacks, surveys, and plans of the estate, to be seen in the hands of John Newall of Barkeoch, who will show the grounds to any intended purchaser.

It is proposed to expose the whole estate, or according to the different baronies, as purchasers may incline.

## SALE OF LANDS IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th of June 1783, between the hours of five and six afternoon, (the sale positively to proceed that day).

The LANDS after mentioned, either together or in the Lots following:

**Lot I.**—The Lands of **PEARTREE** and **KNOCKJIG**, lying within the parish of Kirkpatrick-Trongray and stewardry of Kirkcudbright. These Lands are in the proprietor's natural possession, but might be set at a rent of 40 l. or 50 l. They lie about six or seven miles from Lag-hall, near Dumfries, where lime is landed; part of them is already lime-d, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. There is a good deal of wood on these lands, also an orchard, &c. The teinds are valued, and a decret of sale thereof obtained.

**Lot II.**—The Lands of **PISBIE**, lying in the parish of Kirkcudbright and stewardry of Kirkcudbright. These lands are set at 52 l. 10 s. 6 d. upon a tack for nineteen years from Whit Sunday 1779. They consist of above 720 acres, partly arable, and partly muir-ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of shells are to be had; part of them is already lime-d, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. The teinds are valued.

**Lot III.**—Half of the Lands of **KILLDALE**, lying in the borough of Kirkcudbright, which might be set at a rent of 1 l. 5 s.

**Lot IV.**—The Seller's Liferent Superiority of the Lands of **CHAPPELTOWN**, lying in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright. The articles of roup, &c. to be seen in the hands of William Keith accountant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Hanover Street, Edinburgh; or to either of whom, or to John Thomson writer in Kirkcudbright, persons desirous of further information may apply.

## CASTLESTEWART ESTATE.

To be Sold by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 25th day of June 1783, at five o'clock afternoon.

**Lot I.**—The Lands and Barony of **RAVENSTOUN**, now called **CASTLESTEWART**, and the Eight Merk Land of **DOWALTOUN**, lying in the parishes of Glasserton and Sorby, and county of Wigton, consisting of 2648 acres or thereby, and paying 1047 l. sterling of yearly rent, which rises during the currency of the present leases to above 1060 l.

On this estate (which is all substantially inclosed and subdivided) there is a large commodious modern mansion house, with suitable offices, all in good repair; also fine gardens and an extensive policy, laid out in the best taste, with a great deal of young planting, very thriving.

This estate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it. About 500 acres, lying round the mansion house, are presently out of lease. The estate holds of the Crown, and affords no less than eight clear qualifications (on the old extent) for electing a member in parliament, and the tithes are valued.

**Lot II.**—The Lands and Barony of **DUCHRAE**, lying in the parish of Balmaghie and stewardry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 416 l. of yearly rent.—To be sold either in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

**1st.** The Mills of Duchrae, and the Lands of **ULLOCK**, and **Meikle and Little Craigs**, about 773 acres, as presently possessed by Samuel and David McClellan, at 135 l. 2 s. sterling.

**2d.** **Drumglass, Tornoroch, and Meikle and Little Duchrae**, about 884 acres, as presently possessed by James McConochy, at 145 l. sterling.

**3d.** **Urieoch, Clonie, and Mill of Duchrae**, about 637 acres, as presently possessed by Andrew McMin, at 108 l. 19 s. 2 d.

And, lastly, **Drumbreck**, about 137 acres, as presently possessed by William McKenzie, at 20 l. 9 s. 10 d.

The barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and lands rated in the cess-books at 925 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots. It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the loch of Carlingwork, marle of the best quality for improving the grounds is easily got at a cheap rate.

There is a wood on this estate, which at last cutting, in 1768, sold for 400 l. sterling; and there is also another wood presently fit for cutting, worth about 100 l.

The tenants pay all the public and parish burdens over and above their rents. The tithes are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

**Lot III.** A HOUSE and GARDEN in the Town of **WIGTON**, as presently possessed by Mrs Isabel Stewart, at the rent of 5 l. sterling.

**Lot IV.** A HOUSE in the Town of **WHITHORN**, as presently possessed by Mrs Muir, at the rent of 15 s. sterling.

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the estates, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain,) persons inclining to purchase may apply; and Mr Samuel McCaul at Corby, near Newcastle, will show the lands.

## JUDICIAL SALE OF Lands in the Shire of Sutherland.

To be Sold, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 20th day of June 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time.

The Lands and Estate of **CREECH**, commonly called **MEIKLE CREECH**, comprehending the towns and lands of Creechmore, Creechblair, Reilinnack, and Badderowie, Camis, and wood and pasture of Leadmore, and the hall of Forbeck, with the pertinents, all lying within the parish of Creech and shire of Sutherland.

The gross yearly rent of these subjects is, in money 37 l. 15 s. 2 d. Sterling; 33 bolls 2 firlets 3 pecks 2 hippie of victual, 94 widders, 120 hens, 54 faces of peats, 3 winterings, 9 shearers for a day, and 1 stone of tallow. The victual, converted at 5 l. Scots this boll, and the customs and services at the ordinary conversion of the country, makes the whole extend to 56 l. 16 s. 8 d. 4-pence Sterling; and, after all deductions, the free rent amounts to 44 l. 16 s. 9 d. 12-pence Sterling.

The value put by the Court of Session upon these subjects is only 1024 l. 18 s. 0 d. 9-pence Sterling, including 38 l. 9 s. 4 d. 11-pence Sterling as five years purchase of the free teind, which free teind is deducted from the rental, as the heritor has no heritable right to his tithes.

The lands hold blench of the Crown; and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament for the county of Sutherland.

There is a valuable oak wood upon the estate, and some plantations of fir in good preservation, on neither of which has any value been put, and which in a few years may turn out to good account.

The articles and conditions of sale, &c. are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of Session.

For further particulars enquire at David Lothian writer, at his house, Riddell's Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

## SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be Sold, by authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th of August 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The following Parts of the Lands and Barony of **GLENLYON**, viz.

The Lands of **Cheffle**, **Carnbarnmore**, **Wester Carnbane**, **Easter and Wester Invervar**, and **Lint Mill** thereof, **Barkirk**, **Laganacha**, **Slalich** and **Craigie**, **Camusfrackan**, three fifths of **Easter Aird**, **Dericamus**, **Dachierlich**, **Calilie** and **Camulay**, with the grazings, &c. thereto belonging, lying in the parish of Fortingall; the free rent whereof (after deduction of the feu-duty, stipend, and school salary) is 590 l. 15 s. 5 d. 11-pence Sterling, and the upset price, or proven value, at twenty three years purchase, 13,587 l. 14 s. 8 d. 11-pence Sterling. The lands hold feu of the Duke of Athole; the teinds were valued in 1635, and are ex-lauded by the minister's stipend.

The articles of sale and title deeds may be seen by applying to Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or at the office of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of Session.

Archibald McDonald, wood forester at Cheffle, will show the grounds.

## SALE OF LANDS IN FORFARSHIRE.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of Bailie William Binny winter in Forfar, on Friday the 1st of August next, between the hours of twelve noon and one afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of **GLENQUICH**, lying in the parish of Tannadice and county of Forfar, of considerable extent, both in arable land, and muir and hill pasture. It is very capable of improvement, being well watered, and within three miles of shell marle. The estate is situated in the high part of Angus Shire, three miles north-east from Kirriemuir, and five miles from Clannish and Forfar, all good market towns. It is well known to be one of the best shooting quarters in Scotland, and the river Eik, on which there is fine fishing, runs near it. There is a very commodious mansion-house, great part of it lately built commanding an extensive view of Strathmore, and suitable offices, and about 100 acres of young planting in a thriving condition.

Putting a moderate value on the ground in the proprietors possession, which is well inclosed with stone dykes, the free yearly rent amounts to 120 l.

The estate holds of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty; and the entry of a singular succesor is taxed.

Any person wishing to conclude a private bargain previous to the sale or to know further particulars, may apply to William Ramsay clerk to the signet, or to John Ure Sheriff-clerk of Forfar, with whom the articles of roup and title-deeds are lodged.

## LANDS IN CLYDESDALE to be SOLD.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 12th of August 1783, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The remaining Parts of the LANDS, lying in the parish of Lesmahago and sheriffdom of Lanark, which belonged to the deceased George Gray, Esq; some time of Leaton; to be exposed in one or more of the following parcels, viz.

**Lot I.**—The Lands of **Conthertholme**, as now bounded, measuring about 180 1 30 1200 0 0

**Lot II.**—The Lands of **Birkhill**, as now bounded, measuring about 146 2 23 700 0 0

**Lot III.**—The Lands of **Bourtree**, as now bounded, measuring about 88 3 11 250 0 0

**Lot V.**—The Lands of **Gooselandhouse**, possessed by John Lamb, measuring about 8 2 16 140 0 0

**Lot VII.**—The Park of the Lands of **Hawklund**, Houses, Yards, and clump of fir on the east side of the road from Bourtree to Hawklund, all possessed by Robert Johnston, the lands measuring about 11 2 22 200 0 0

**Lot X.**—These Two Parks of the Lands of **Hawklund**, possessed by Robert Wharrie, with the Houses and Gardens in the town of Hawklund, lying on the north-east side of the said two parks, one possessed by Thomas Gilchrist, and the other lately possessed by John Hamilton, now empty, the lands measuring about 14 3 22 250 0 0

**Lot XI.**—These Parts of the Lands of **Moffminion** and **Hawklund** possessed by William and James Forrest, measuring about 63 acres 31 acres arable, and 44 acres 1 rood 13 falls pasture, in all 107 2 3 350 0 0

**Lot XII.**—These Parks of the Lands of **Hawklund** called **Pampherlaw** and **Breakenridge** Parks, possessed by Daniel Stewart and Robert Wharrie, and row of New Houses on the west side of the Close of Hawklund, lately built by Mr Weir, and the New House wanting the roof, the lands measuring about 9 3 39 250 0 0

**Lot XIII.**—The Lands of **Dickieland**, measuring about 5 0 25 140 0 0

573 1 33 1,348 0 0

Such parts of the lands as are inclosed and planted with fir are not included in the above measurement. The exposé is not to warrant or sell by the measurement, and therefore offerors are understood to have satisfied themselves as to the exactness thereof. The above lands are situated within three miles of the town of Lanark.

A great part of them are inclosed, and stripes of forest-trees planted around the inclosures; they are in the near neighbourhood of coal and lime, and capable of great improvement, and all of them are out of lease.

For further particulars application may be made to Mr David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, or to Mr John Smyth writer to the signet, who will show the rental and plan of the lands, the articles of roup, and progress of writs.

## F A R M S

## In the Counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow

### TO BE LET.

To be LET, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next, **SEVERAL FARMS** in the barony of Alderstone, lying in the parish of Mid-Caldor, and county of Edinburgh, accommodated with good access, and in the neighbourhood of coal and lime. These Farms are of various dimensions, all arable, and mostly inclosed. The Mansion-house of Alderstone, garden, and offices, will be let, either with or without ground.

ALSO, the Farm of **WESTER LONG LIVINGSTONE**, as possessed by Robert Meikle, lying in the parish of Livingstone, and county of Linlithgow.

Apply to James Wardrope of Torbanhill, near Whitburn, or James Gray writer, Meal Market Stairs, Edinburgh.—Thomas Ramsay, at Livingstone, will show the lands.

## SALE of the ESTATES of CLOSEBURN, &c. IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

### Upset Price Reduced.

To be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th June 1783, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

**I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN**, and the **PATRONAGE** of the united Parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarney, the Farm of **KIRKPATRICK**, and the Lands and Estate of **SHAWES**, both marching with the barony of Closeburn; all lying in the said united parishes, and shire of Dumfries. To be exposed together, for the encouragement of purchasers, at 50,000 l. Sterling.

**II. The Lands and Estate of CAPENOCH**, lying in the parish of Keir and shire of Dumfries. To be exposed at 5000 l. Sterling.

If the barony of Closeburn, the Farm of Kirkpatrick, and the estate of Shawes, do not sell together, they will be exposed at the following low upset prices:

**LOT I.** The Barony of **CLOSEBURN**, to be exposed at 43,000 l.  
**LOT II.** The Farm of **KIRKPATRICK**, to be exposed at 1550 l.  
**LOT III.** The Estate of **SHAWES**, to be exposed at 6300 l.

The Barony of Closeburn consists of about 9360 acres; and the gross rent, as now established by bargains with good tenants, upon leases of a moderate endurance, and under proper restrictions, is about 1800 l. per annum, exclusive of the lime-quarries and woodlands, not rented.

The woods upon Closeburn are extensive and very valuable; they consist of about 270 acres, whereof 180 are mostly oak. The oak woods on Newton and Dreiffertland, at last cutting, twenty years ago, sold for about 1000 l. on Gilehill and Porthouse, seven years ago, for 1200 l. and on Dinning, ten years ago, for 150 l.; and the oak wood on Barnmuir, worth about 120 l. are yet to sell.

The remainder is mostly fir wood, whereof a considerable part, standing around and near the mansion-house, is full grown and fit for sale. They were valued several years ago at 700 l. which was offered for them; and the rest is young plantations on Lakehead and Campel, of different ages, all very thriving.

The farm of Closeburn Mains is all inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grass in great heart, and a considerable part of the remaining estate is also inclosed and laid out in small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of this Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition. The nett profit to the heritor, per contract, is 44 s. per measure, so on 40,000 measures a-year, which is considerably below the medium of the working for eight or nine years past, the lordship rent to the proprietor is 750 l. Sterling per annum.

The work is yearly increasing, and promises to be permanent. The lime-rock is inexhaustible. The demand at present cannot be supplied until more draw-kilns are built; and while it lasts, the purchaser of Closeburn, at the upset price of 43,000 l. must draw about six per cent. for his money, exclusive of the woods and the patronage. It is also a certain means of improving and annually increasing the rental, not only by the benefit of liming, but by enabling the tenants to keep strong flocking on their farms, being certain (from the carriage at so great a work) of constant labour to their servants and horses, when they can be spared from the labour of the farm.

The estate has a right of Salmon-fishing in the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moss; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town, and 13 from the sea port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, where coal is got at a reasonable rate; and it is only two miles from Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufacture of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford an opportunity to the tenants of getting the very best prices for the produce of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cess-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof about 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of subjects, for payment of small feu-duties; and the purchaser will have right to the tithes.

The farm of Kirkpatrick lies interjected betwixt Closeburn and Shawes: It is a very large and a very improvable farm, consisting of 439 acres, or thereby, which includes 30 acres of fir planting, about 24 years old, very thriving.

This farm was lately purchased, and was then reckoned a cheap bargain; since which time about 220 l. has been laid out for inclosing, liming, and building a very commodious inn, which is much frequented, and the whole is now let to good tenants at 200 l. Sterling of yearly rent.

The Lands of Shawes, marching with Closeburn and Kirkpatrick on the east, are beautifully situated on the river Nith, and have a good salmon-fishing in that river. They consist of about 490 acres, all well inclosed and subdivided; as they are mostly in the hands of the proprietor, the present yearly rent cannot be ascertained; but it is expected, that in a year or two hence, they will yield a clear rent of about 300 l. per annum.

There is a neat commodious mansion-house and excellent office-houses of all kinds on Shawes, all in good repair. The woods are valuable, consisting in whole of about 67 acres, partly full grown and fit for sale; and the remainder well advanced and very thriving.

These lands were lately purchased at 5540 l.; but, since that time, above 1000 l. has been laid out in liming, improving, and building houses for tenants.

The estate of Capenoch is pleasantly situated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Scurr. It contains about 900 acres, including about 56 acres of wood, mostly oak, twenty years old, and almost fit for sale. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these few years; and the pasture grounds are reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Nithsdale. The lands of Byreholm are all inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.

The rent of Byreholm and Bogrioch Park is 333 l. 6 s. 3 d. and the former rent of Capenoch was about 107 l. It was in the heritor's own hand for the year 1780; but is now let for three years, from Whit Sunday 1781, at 60 l. under restriction as to ploughing; but, in the hands of the purchaser, there is no doubt of its letting again upon a lease of endurance at the former rent of 107 l. The woods are valuable; at last cutting, twenty years ago, they sold for about 1000 l.

William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rentals, and current leases, also plans of the estates, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rental will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdowal, at Dumfries, factor on the estate, who will show the lands.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat, and to allow a reasonable time for paying the price.